

## 第1讲 函数极限的计算(习题)

### 题型一、几个基本的技巧和手法(上一份讲义的40道题)

### 题型二、等价无穷小的两种灵活使用

**例题1** 请证明:  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $1 - \cos^k x \sim k \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$ .

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:04:46

**解:**  $1 - \cos^k x \sim -\ln \cos^k x = (-k) \ln \cos x \sim (-k)(\cos x - 1) \sim \frac{k}{2} x^2 (x \rightarrow 0)$

**注:** 本题的证明手法非常典型——将“ $\ln \square \sim \square - 1 (\square \rightarrow 1)$ ”进行逆用, 有时会收到奇效.

**类题1**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x}$

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:07:11

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)^{\frac{1}{m}} \cdot (1+\beta x)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{x} = \frac{1}{m} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{x} + \frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\beta x)}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{m} + \frac{\beta}{n}$$

**类题2**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2}$  (2013年, 数二改编)

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:09:35

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos 2x}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos 3x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

**推广1**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdots \cos nx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:13:41

**推广2**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:15:49

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln \cos 2x}{x^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \frac{\ln \cos nx}{x^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \cdot k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 + \cdots + n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**例题2**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{x^3}$

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:23:00

**解:**  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$

**注:** 通过“添项减项”, 凑出想要的等价无穷小, 是求极限的基本操作.

**类题1** 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$ , 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$  (2000年, 数二)

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:24:36

**解:**  $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - 6x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot 6^3 + I \Rightarrow I = 36$

**类题2**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x}$

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:29:19

**解:**  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+\alpha x} \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - \sqrt[n]{1+\beta x}}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+\beta x} - 1}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{1 + \beta x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[m]{1 + \alpha x} - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1 + \beta x} - 1}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{m} + \frac{\beta}{n}$$

注:  $f_1(x)f_2(x)f_3(x) - 1 = [f_1(x)f_2(x)f_3(x) - f_1(x)] + [f_1(x) - 1]$

类题 3  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2}$  (2013 年, 数二改编)

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:34:45

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 题型三、泰勒展开的各种考法

#### (一) 直接求某个函数的泰勒展开

例题 3 将下列函数在  $x=0$  处泰勒展开到指定阶数.

1-5 函数极限的计算 00:43:32

(1) 将  $\ln(1+x)\ln(1-x)$  展开到  $x^4$  项;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= -\left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right] \cdot \left[x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right] \\ &= -\left[x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)x^3 + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right)x^4\right] + o(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 将  $\cos(\sin x)$  展开到  $x^4$  项

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \cos(\sin x) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin x)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (\sin x)^4 + o(x^4) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 将  $\sin(e^x - 1)$  展开到  $x^3$  项;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= \sin(e^x - 1) = (e^x - 1) - \frac{1}{6}(e^x - 1)^3 + o(x^3) \\ &= \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 0 \cdot x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

(4) 将  $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$  展开到  $x^2$  项;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} = e \cdot e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1}, \text{ 又由于 } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \dots \sim \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right) \\ &\Rightarrow (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} - 1\right)^2\right] + o(x^2) \\ &= e \cdot \left[1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2\right] + o(x^2) \\ &= e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}x^2\right] + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= \sqrt{1+x} = \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{x} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!} \frac{1}{x^2} + \dots \right] \\ &= \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5}$$

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5} = x \cdot \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\frac{1}{6}(-\frac{5}{6})}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \dots \right]$$

## (二) 求某个复杂函数的等价无穷小

例题 5 求  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x) = 2\arctan x + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}$  的等价无穷小

1-6 函数极限的计算 00:00:51

$$\text{解: } 2\arctan x = 2x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{5}x^5 - \dots$$

$$-\ln(1+x) = -x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots$$

$$\text{三式相加, 得 } 2\arctan x + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -\frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \sim -\frac{4}{3}x^3$$

## (三) 求参数的值, 使得无穷小的阶数尽可能高

对于无穷小而言, “低阶+高阶~低阶”, 所以要让阶数尽可能高的话, 则需要消去尽可能多的低阶无穷小! 至于具体展开到多少阶, 我们只有采取“尝试法”, 具体问题具体分析, 不能一概而论.

例题 6 设  $f(x) = x - (ax + b\sin x)\cos x$ , 求  $a, b$  的值, 使得  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x)$  是尽可能高阶的无穷小.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x - \left[ (a+b)x + b\left(-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots\right) \right] \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots \right) \quad 1-6 \text{ 函数极限的计算 } 00:08:06$$

$$= [1 - (a+b)]x + \left[ \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b}{6} \right]x^3 + (\dots) \cdot x^5 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ \frac{3a+4b}{6}=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=-3 \end{cases}$$

故  $a=4, b=-3$  时,  $f(x)$  的阶数最高 ( $x \rightarrow 0$ )

#### (四) 已知极限, 反求参数

**例题 7** 设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - (ax + bx^2)}{x^2} = 2$ , 求  $a, b$  的值. (1994 年, 数二) 1-6 函数极限的计算 00:17:22

$$\text{解: } 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) - (ax + bx^2) + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-a)x + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - b\right)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-\frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

**例题 8** 求常数  $a, b$  的值, 使得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x+3x^2) + ax - bx^2}{x^2} = 4$  成立. 1-6 函数极限的计算 00:23:43

$$\text{解: } 4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-2x+3x^2) - \frac{1}{2}(-2x+3x^2)^2 + ax - bx^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a-2)x + (1-b)x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=-3 \end{cases}$$

注: 已知极限反求参数的题, 除了“无脑”展开以外, 有时还需要一定的“推理能力”, 如下:

**例题 9** 问极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos^3 x - b)(x + \ln(1-x))}{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})(x - a \cdot \sin x)}$  是否存在, 若存在, 求其值.

**解:**  $x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow -x - \ln(1-x) \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow x + \ln(1-x) \sim \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$  1-6 函数极限的计算 00:28:25

$$I = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos^3 x - b) \cdot x}{x - a \cdot \sin x}$$

$$1^\circ a=b=1, I = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{3}{4} \times 6 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$2^\circ a=1, b \neq 1, I = \infty$$

$$3^\circ a \neq 1, b=1, I=0$$

$$4^\circ a \neq 1, b \neq 1, I = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (1-b) \frac{1}{1-a}$$

**例题 10** 已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x^n + 7x^4 + 1)^m - x] = b$ , 其中  $n \geq 5, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 且  $b \neq 0$ . 求  $m, n, b$  的值.

**解:** 易得,  $m = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[n]{x^n + 7x^4 + 1} - x) = b$  1-6 函数极限的计算 00:38:00

$$\Rightarrow b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \left( \sqrt[n]{1 + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n-4}} + \frac{1}{x^n}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left( 7 \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n-4}} + \frac{1}{x^n} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{7}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n-5}} = b \neq 0$$

$$\text{故, } n=5 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow b = \frac{7}{n} = \frac{7}{5}$$

## (五) 直接利用泰勒展开求函数极限

例题 11  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + e^{-x^2} - 1}{\sin^4 x}$

1-6 函数极限的计算 00:53:15

解:  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3)^2 + (-x^2) + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

例题 12  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x - \ln(1+x)] \cdot (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2)}{[\ln(1-x) + \ln(1+x)] \cdot \sin \frac{x^2}{1+x^3}}$

1-6 函数极限的计算 01:09:58

解:  $x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$   $\ln(1-x) + \ln(1+x) = \ln(1-x^2) \sim (-x^2)$   $\sin \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} \sim \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} \sim x^2$

$$\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2 = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + o(x^2) \sim -\frac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2(-\frac{1}{4}x^2)}{(-x^2) \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

例题 13  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e + \frac{e}{2}x}{x^2}$

1-6 函数极限的计算 01:19:15

解:  $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}x^2\right] + o(x^2)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e + \frac{e}{2}x}{x^2} = \frac{11}{24}e$$

例题 14  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} - (1+x)^{\frac{e}{x}}}{x^2}$

1-6 函数极限的计算 01:21:36

解:  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} - (1+x)^{\frac{e}{x}}}{x^2} = e^e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{e}{x} \ln(1+x)} - 1}{x^2} = e^e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{e}{x} \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$

$$= e^e \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}x^2\right] - e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2\right) + o(x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$= e^{e+1} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{e^{e+1}}{8}$$

例题 15  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} [\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) - 6(\sqrt[3]{2 - \cos x} - 1)]$

1-6 函数极限的计算 01:32:52

解: ①  $\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) = (\sin^2 x) - \frac{1}{2}\sin^4 x + o(x^4) = \left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4) = x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x^4 + o(x^4)$

②  $\sqrt[3]{2 - \cos x} = [1 + (1 - \cos x)]^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(1 - \cos x) + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{2}{3})}{2!}(1 - \cos x)^2 + o(x^4)$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{24} x^4 \right) - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 + o(x^4) = 1 + \frac{1}{6} x^2 - \frac{1}{24} x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( x^2 - \frac{5}{6} x^4 \right) - 6 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{6} x^2 - \frac{1}{24} x^4 \right) + 6 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{7}{12}$$

## (六) 告知抽象函数在具体一点处的函数值和各阶导数值, 求相关极限

**例题 16**  $f(x)$  二阶可导,  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f''(0) = 6$ , 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x)}{x^4}$ . (大学生数学竞赛, 第 9 届初赛)

**解:**  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) = 3x^2 + o(x^2) \sim 3x^2 (x \rightarrow 0)$  1-6 函数极限的计算 01:53:18

$$\Rightarrow I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(\sin^2 x)^2}{x^4} = 3$$

**例题 17** 设  $f(x)$  二阶可导,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$ , 求  $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$  和  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 + f(x)}{x^2}$ .

$$\text{解: } 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[ 3x - \frac{1}{6}(3x)^3 \right] + x \left[ f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 \right]}{x^3}$$

1-6 函数极限的计算 01:55:45

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[3 + f(0)]x + f'(0)x^2 + \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{6} \right) \times 27 + \frac{f''(0)}{2} \right] x^3}{x^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = -3, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 9$$

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 + f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{9}{2}$$